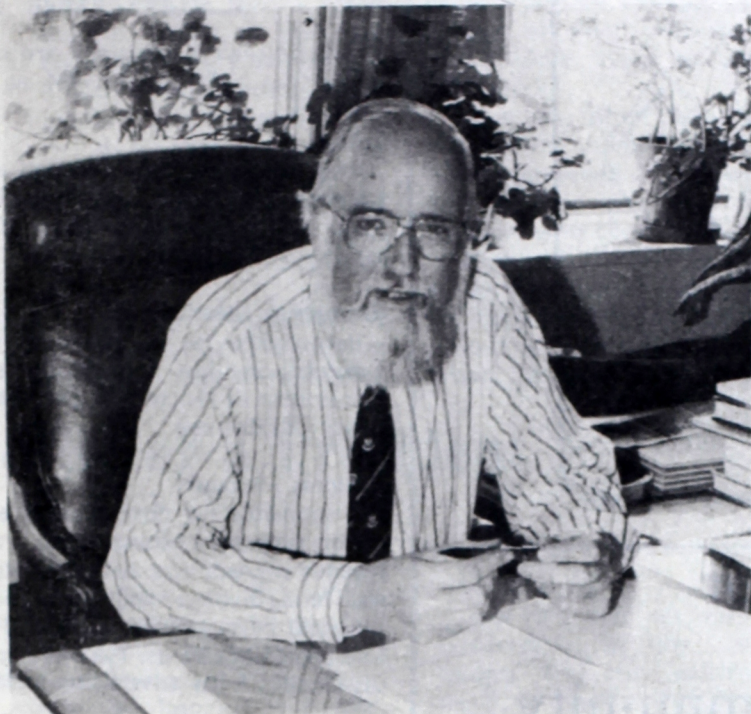


Profile of a President

The following story is a wide-ranging interview with Dr. Henry Best, out-going President of Laurentian University and a man with an unusually varied and interesting past. His comments range from his life experiences prior to coming to Laurentian through some very honest and telling comments about his seven years at Laurentian and some comments on what he hopes the future holds. To save space Dr. Best's comments are printed as a transcript with the reporter's questions deleted.

"I did my undergraduate work at the University of Toronto, first in the Sciences and then in the Arts. I was very much involved in the arts and athletics. It was a



very busy and very happy undergraduate time. From there I went to Laval, Quebec City and did my Masters and did the course work for a doctorate in Canadian History.

At that time I got a call to go to Ottawa with Sir John Sidney Smith who had been President of the University of Toronto and had been named Minister of External Affairs in Ottawa. But that was quite an experience that one rarely gets — I was just 23 years old at the time and to be sort of catapulted into a post at that level. It was a very fascinating experience. Dr. Smith unfortunately died just about a year after I got there and then I worked briefly with the Prime Minister and then with Howard

Greene before going over to the Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration for a year. I worked for the Division of Indian Affairs which was a very frustrating experience not because of the Indians but because of the civil servants.

"From there I went to Newfoundland as an executive assistant to the leader of the opposition in the Newfoundland House of Assembly. I worked as a provincial organizer getting candidates for the next election. I don't think I accomplished much but it was certainly a good experience. There were only three members of the opposition in those days so I ended up writing speeches on everything from Fisheries to Finance. I got a lot out of the time that I was there.

"I then moved back to Ottawa and worked on Canada Council grants for a couple years, working on my Ph. D. thesis and did some freelance work for the National Film Board and various other outfits. Following that I spent a year as executive director of the International Congress and then went to York University.

"I spent thirteen years at York University in Toronto, and lived on a 100 acre farm that we ran on the side. At the same time I was very much involved in a variety of other things, including the Ontario College of Art.

"While at York I was involved as assistant to the President, then as the equivalent of the dean of students, and then as academic dean of Atkinson College. It was a great time to be at a place like York because quite contrary to the last few years it was a time when everything was growing fast and in a new place one ended up wearing an incredible number of hats at the same time. While at York, I also worked as Secretary of the Graduate School, taught history, was coordinator of the college system as well as a whole variety of other things. I spent a year setting up the faculty of fine arts and also set up the faculty of administrative studies and made the first line arrangements for bringing Osgoode Law School into York University. It was a fascinating time to be there.

continued on page three

LAMBDA

Volume 22, Number 23

Laurentian University

March 29, 1984

Campus Radio Station May Be Feasible

by Stephen Glass

If students were willing to pay about fifteen dollars more annually in student fees, a campus FM radio station could be in operation in two years.

According to Pat Nagle, station manager of Carleton University's CKCO, (Canada's largest campus radio station) getting on the air can cost anywhere from a little to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"Costs vary wildly from place to place. From scratch about the cheapest you could do it would probably be \$35,000 to \$50,000 for initial capital equipment. I'd be really surprised if you could operate for lower than \$30,000 a year."

Nagle explained that the cost of operating a radio station depends on the quality of the equipment purchased, the number and quality of staff hired and the number of hours per week one wishes to broadcast.

When Nagle set up the University of Western Ontario's radio station they spend \$80,000 on equipment and continue to spend \$5,000

each year on additional capital equipment. The annual budget of CKCO (Carleton) is \$238,000 and most stations operating for 24 hours a day, seven days a week have budgets ranging between \$60,000 up to \$150,000. Nagle suggested that to begin with a small university like Laurentian

"In terms of getting it together, you should count on at least a year and probably two years even if there are no political roadblocks thrown up by student opposition," Nagle said.

One of the reasons it takes a long time to start a radio station is the slow process of obtaining a license from the

casting license.

Currently, Trent students pay \$7.00 each to create a \$21,000 budget which is used to purchase air time for one evening a week on a local radio station which broadcasts a pre-taped program for Trent Radio. The fee is expected to rise to \$10.00 per student in the near future.

Trent Radio hopes to help finance the operation of its radio station by asking members of the community to join and by selling corporate memberships. Although campus radio stations can't sell advertising they can raise money by allowing businesses to sponsor a program or portion of a broadcast.

Several candidates in the current SGA elections have made investigation of the feasibility of a campus radio station part of their platform. This year's Council briefly discussed the possibility of a radio station and decided it should be investigated further though no additional information was ever brought to a subsequent Council meeting.



might look at something like operating for five to eight hours a day.

According to Nagle it is necessary to employ at least one full time manager who would claim a salary of between \$8,000 and \$24,000, depending on qualifications.

CRTC regulatory commission.

Trent University (2,400 full-time students) hopes to have a full time radio station operating by October. The CRTC will hold hearings in May to consider Trent's application for a broad-

Short Term Needs, Long Term Disaster

by Lois Corbet

Reprinted from the Aquinian by Canadian University Press FREDERICTON — Institutions of higher education in Canada are dramatically changing under the pressures of government and administrations. The dilemmas they face are essentially moral, and some wonder if institutions can carry the weight.

George Pederson, president of the financially beleaguered University of B.C., believes today's univer-

sities try to white-wash the public. He says too often public relations efforts of the universities "have not always satisfied the most stringent of ethical standards."

Pederson, addressing the first ever joint conference of Canadian and American university officials in Toronto last fall, claims he hears all about "college and universities that are 'world class' or 'great' or 'outstanding' or something as equally glorifying", but he can't see them.

"Can you imagine how refreshing it might be to have a university president stand up at an annual convocation exercise and suggest that his or her institution suffered from some inadequacies and that serious attention must be directed to them."

Universities are expected to serve as the conscience of society, believes Pederson, and to seek truth and knowledge. But they too often neglect to tell the truth about themselves, he says.

Telling the truth about their shortcomings is not financially feasible to any institution that depends on the government carrot. As a result, the education system pursues the elusive government-orientated goal of skill training, at the expense of the broader, less defendable goals of a liberal arts education.

"Today's scramble to have colleges and universities train skilled professionals is both a short-term necessity

and a long-term disaster," says Norman Wagner, President of the University of Calgary. Wagner says universities must ask themselves if the education they provide is simply an expense, or an investment. He feels if the education students receive at university cannot last a lifetime, the institution fails at its task.

But he says those who should demand the qualities of truth and knowledge from



Letters to the Editor

Issues For A Thinking Community

Dear Editor

This letter is in response to the SGA's proposed evaluation of Lambda.

A student newspaper within a university setting is the communication instrument that is so necessary to broaden the horizons of the self-same population. It is an integral part of inter-school communication which also

means international communications. Students have a common tie worldwide — the seeking of knowledge, which can be extrapolated (broadly) to truth. This truth exists in many forms and must be investigated in terms of the realities our colleagues live through. Articles dealing with oppression do not

detract from our growth but add to it as we grow through awareness of that oppression. Ken McNeil, on behalf of LU student body stated "They don't want to hear about El Salvador, Africa or Women's Issues." This is reality! These are issues for a thinking responsible community!

Personally, I feel that Mr. McNeil and the SGA have been humbled by the responsible reporting of the Lambda staff. On occasion, it has shown the true nature of the "intellectual diversity" of some of the members. The SGA are avoiding accountability to their electorate by blaming their negative P.R. on Lambda. Now, in kind, the SGA is attempting to censure an element of democracy — Freedom of the Press. If this board of censorship is instilled by the SGA, I recommend a name change from Lambda to **Pravda**.

Helmuth B. Scherzinger

Pleasant Surprise

Dear Editor,

I read with dismay that an attempt is being made to put **Lambda** out of circulation next year.

Along with other people I have spoken to about the paper, I have been pleasantly surprised by the very significant increase in the quality of the paper over past years. In fact, I must admit that I had given up reading Lambda last year as I found that I no longer cared who was winking at whom in our various residences or which team was winning the intramural inner tube water polo league. Though I feel that the paper still has a long way to go — which is partly due to the difficulty in

emphasis on items which should be of concern to students in a university — even if they aren't directly affected by the events — is a positive change from the usual self-absorbed trivia.

Perhaps, as a faculty member and not as a student, I am out of bounds. Perhaps that which students want in a newspaper is third-rate gossip rather than thought-provoking or informative discussion. I sincerely hope not, but if it is true that past Lambda's did a better job of reflecting the desires of the student body, then I can't help but wonder not only if Lambda has a right to exist, but if this university has a right to exist.

Gary McMahan
Department of Economics

Keep Donations Out of Hallway

Dear Lambda:

I would like to voice my concern regarding the Blood Donor Clinic which was held Wednesday, March 14th here on campus. I was astounded to see that the clinic was set up at the "Science II link" rather than at the Great Hall where it normally is. It is simply ridiculous to have the registration desks, twenty two beds, the refreshment section and the area to which the blood is taken all cramped into that hallway. There was nothing special going on at the Great Hall and hopefully, those who use the Great Hall during the day would not have minded giving up half of it towards such a good cause

for one day.

The "Science II link" is the only hallway leading to the Science II building and the portables. So as you lie there giving blood, people are continually passing by. I really sympathized with those who were giving blood for the first time—it is stressful enough just giving blood, without having everybody watching.

We all may need a blood transfusion some day and this could save our life. Therefore, I cannot understand why we are discouraging both the workers and the donors from contributing towards a very good cause.

Ann L. Hirschberger

Lambda Elections

The following positions are open for elections to be held Thursday, March 29, 1984 at 11:00 p.m. in the **lambda** offices.

Editor:

Responsible for the collection and editing of all materials for **Lambda**. Additional responsibilities include recruitment, and public relations; signing officer of Lambda Publications. 1983-84 salary - \$120/issue

Production Manager:

Responsible for all facets of production and layout of the **Lambda**, mailing to subscribers and CUP member papers, recruitment of typesetters, proofreaders and layout help. 1983-84 salary - \$120/issue

Business Manager:

Responsible for developing a budget in cooperation with the editor, prepares a balance sheet, a revenue statement, statements of revenue expenditures and accounts receivable and payable during each term, invoices local advertisers and holds responsibility for all financial dealings with Campus Plus, payroll, signing officer of Lambda Publications. 1983-84 salary - \$75/issue plus 5% of all off-campus local advertising receipts.

"Any member of the staff of Lambda Publications may seek election as the editor or production manager of **Lambda**. Any member of the Laurentian University community shall be eligible to seek election as the business manager of Lambda Publications.

"A staff member of Lambda is any member of the Laurentian community who has made a recognized contribution to three editions of Lambda during the Spring term. To maintain membership for the entire publishing year, the person must contribute to at least five editions of **Lambda**, of which at least two must appear in one term and at least three in the other.

"Anyone contributing three hours of work to any given issue, or having an article published in an issue, or contributing a photograph or graphic to a given issue, shall be said to have contributed to said issue."

Lambda Publications Constitution

The following persons are the voting members of **Lambda** according to our record. If you feel there are any errors or omissions please contact a member of **Lambda** or visit our office at G-1 Student Street.

Yvonne Morrison
Hugh Kruzel
The Hawk
Ramms
Wop
Oppy
Pat Tobin
Dave Whelan
Greg Elliott
The Byrd

Cheryl Swarbrick
Ken Collins
Jane Rudge
Stephen Glass
Randy Pascal
Karen Ryckman
Sandra Narduzzi
Marlene McIntosh
Donna Mayer
Terry O'Grady

Persons interested in being nominated for a masthead position should contact the editor or visit the **Lambda** office for further information.

LAMBDA

Lambda Publications is the student-operated newspaper at Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario. While partially funded by the Students' General Association, **Lambda** is autonomous from other University organizations, both student and administrative.

Lambda is published weekly each Thursday during the academic year, save holidays. 3,000 copies are printed and distributed on the Laurentian Campus.

Lambda Publications is a member of the Canadian University Press. As such, it is democratically controlled by its staff. Staff meetings are held every Wednesday Morning at 10:30 a.m. in the **Lambda** office, Room G-1, Student Street. Membership in **Lambda Publications** is open to all members of the Laurentian University community and is contingent upon three published contributions during the fall term, or five published contributions during the academic year.

The opinions expressed in the copy of this newspaper are not necessarily those of **Lambda Publications**.

Letters and submissions must be double-spaced and should be typed. Illegible copy will not be accepted. Anonymity is available upon request, but all submissions and advertising must be in the **Lambda** office on Friday (before 4:00) prior to the Thursday of desired publication. Submissions are to be made personally to the **Lambda** office, and may be accepted late, but only if **Lambda** is notified beforehand.

Lambda is open Monday to Friday 9:00 p.m. to 12:00 noon and at other irregular hours. Members of the Laurentian community are encouraged to drop into **Lambda** with their encouragement, ideas, suggestions, submissions or just a friendly visit.

Editor	Stephen Glass	Sports Editor	Cheryl Swarbrick
Production Managers	Donna Mayer/Pat Tobin	Photo Editor	Jane Rudge
Business Manager	Terry O'Grady	Office Manager	Karen Ryckman
Circulation Manager	Norm Arsenaault	Typesetters	Marlene McIntosh/Sandra Narduzzi



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Thanks to: Swampi, Carolyn Guant, Tony Hall, Chris Printup, Robert Kiyoshk, H. Kruzel, B. Read,

Campus Radio May Be Feasible

continued from page one
the universities, the students, are doing nothing, except preparing themselves for the "world after I graduate."

According to a recent article in "University Affairs", the monthly newsletter of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, students are ready for "the cold, hard world out there." While the article admits some would call today's students cautious and conservative, the author believes they are "just being

realistic."

Realism means finding a job. At least, that's what realism means to the majority of 1984 graduates. And a job means getting good grades and beating out friends for that one opening. Good grades are hard to come by some students, and other ways besides the usual long hours at the library are utilized.

The students' dean at the university of Calgary tells the story of two students' injuries

— one fractured a skull, and the other broke both arms, when they fell through the ceiling of their professor's office while trying to alter their marks.

At many other Canadian institutions, administrations have announced crackdowns and harsher penalties for students who cheat.

However the grades are made, and however the jobs are found, education institutions are not fulfilling the broad, general roles most

presidents claim they should have.

The Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission recently announced it wants the region's universities to produce graduates instilled with the knowledge of "the importance of technological advancement." In Quebec, six existing colleges are to be converted into institutions specializing in the dominant technology of their local business community. Ontario education

minister Bette Stephenson recently struck a commission aimed at increasing specialization in the province's post secondary system, and the western provinces — already driving students away through tuition increases and enrolment quotas — will likely join the specialization boat in the near future. In B.C., education funding has gone from bad to worse and led to the closure of an entire liberal arts college in the province's Interior.

Profile of a President

continued from page one

"I was very happy at York and rather thought I might stay there indefinitely. A member of the Laurentian University Board of Governors wrote to ask me if I would consider coming to Laurentian. I'm always loathe to turn something down first time around so I came up to find out more about the job. I brought my family up to Sudbury because I couldn't be happy here if my family wasn't. I've been here seven years now.

"When I arrived there were a lot of things to be done under increasingly difficult conditions. The difficulties were largely financial. It was a small, new university with extra expenses which were not covered by the Northern grants or the bilingualism grants entirely. The university had responsibility for a large area — Wawa to Mattawa, Bracebridge to Moosonee.

"It was a very different experience from the early years at York when if you had an idea you put it together and in fifteen minutes you were at Queen's Park and came back with the money.

"Part of the challenge of Laurentian was the North; the distances, differences in the participation rate, the bilingual nature of the university. The areas the university was involved in made sense to me.

"We do not have the luxury to my mind at Laurentian nor indeed at Lakehead to pick and choose the things that we want to do with complete freedom. Essentially we are a regional university and putting it very bluntly, there was no good reason for establishing either Laurentian or Lakehead just for the sake of establishing a fourteenth or fifteenth university in Ontario. That in itself would not have been sufficient reason.

"There have been many frustrating things I guess, probably the most frustrating is our relations with government, not only over money, money is only one thing. The problem is trying to get some sort of picture of what the gov't has in mind, as to what it wants the universities to do. That doesn't necessarily mean you have to be a 'yes' man and agree with them but at least we'd like to know in

what direction they think they're going in and in what direction they think we should be going in. So we've been left hanging to a considerable extent over the past two years, just not knowing what avenue is the best one to take and which one we can get some reasonable support from Queen's Park on. That has probably been the most frustrating part of the last seven years to me.

"This problem is very evident right at the moment. We've talked about long range planning and so on. Unless we have some agreement as to the direction the university is going in with the piper, and unless we have some knowledge in advance of what the funding level is going to be whether we agree with it entirely or not; well it makes planning a pretty heartless kind of exercise.

"I guess I've over-reacted, I spent a lot of time on academic planning in my early years here. I've become really rather cynical about it I suppose to a certain extent.

"I really hesitate to ask people, able people; to spend hours and hours and days on long range planning when we really don't have the bottom line to give them the general direction. It's all very well to plan and to say this is what we would like to do. Ah, but when you get no reaction at all, then it becomes basically hopeless to continue that kind of exercise on anything but a short term basis. One can keep longer term goals in mind but there's a lot of diminishing returns.

"At the moment the whole question of the restructuring of the university of north eastern Ontario has done I think a great deal of harm to the system rather than help the system. It has awakened old jealousies, not necessarily between Laurentian and the affiliated colleges but between the cities concerned.

"I've never had any question in my mind about the future of Laurentian. Politically, Laurentian and Lakehead are safe, because they are in the North. Politically it would be impossible for any government, or any party to close down either Laurentian or Lakehead. I've never lost any

sleep over that.

But it's left an air of uncertainty in the community and the university itself.

"It also has had a very deleterious effect we didn't need on top of the poor economy on fund raising. It certainly has harmed us, this uncertainty over the future form of the university. And this nonsense about the name. It's one of the silliest things that has happened in the seven years that I've been here.

"The suggestion of changing the name has really created a certain amount of havoc and it was totally unnecessary. It was not thought through to begin with and it didn't deserve the time and energy it has taken to fight it. It has been an exceedingly frustrating kind of thing to deal with.

"In terms of the faculty, I think basically we have a very good faculty here. There are always a few people who don't pull their weight, and I guess one of the things I have probably wrongly lost a fair amount of sleep about is how one deals with faculty members who are in fact not pulling their weight. Their numbers are small but that doesn't mean that the problem doesn't exist. It must be hard for those who really sweat themselves out full tilt to help the university when there are a few others who simply squeak by the letter of their contract.

"I think the collective agreement system serves students reasonably well except that it is much harder I think under the circumstances now for students to have a say in the promotion or tenure process and I think they should be involved. I don't think that tenure or promotion should simply be a popularity contest among students or anybody else but I do think students have a valuable input into decisions of that kind and the new process denies that.

"It was made very clear to me that a major objective for the President was the forging of more and closer links to the community. I suppose that if there is any one thing that has been a real success it is probably that. I think

Laurentian really is much more an integral part of the



community than it was when I arrived, as a result of a lot of time and work. It's been a team effort and my wife deserves much more credit than I do. She has worked full time on that kind of work essentially without pay.

"She made some calculations the other day and in the first six and a half years here; up to the end of 1983, there had been something like 7,400 people who have had a meal of some sort or another at our house.

"We've enjoyed living in Sudbury, we've found the community lively and really quite an exciting place to live. As things stand at the moment we don't intend to move back to Southern Ontario, we intend to stay here. Now, if something else comes along which is really attractive and looks challenging then I'll certainly have a look at it, but we have no desire to move out of Sudbury.

"I expect to teach here. I've tried to teach as much of the time as I could since I've been here. I'm in the faculty of History and my current expectation is to pick that department up.

"I expect to be doing a fair amount of teaching over the next year. I'm planning on putting in stints in Canadian Studies departments in a variety of places during my sabbatical year; Cork, Ireland; Edinburgh; somewhere in England, Italy, possibly France and Germany and definitely Jerusalem. It looks like there are possibilities both in India and The Republic of China.

"I don't know when we will leave. I'd hate to be away from Canada during a Federal Election. I really believe in the party system. I know that sometimes people at university say they are above party politics or don't want to dirty their hands, but I have a great admiration and belief in the party system. It

is far from perfect but it's the best system I know. My belief is that one should belong to a party and fight for whatever policies or changes one wants from within the party unless at some point it becomes intolerable and then you move.

"I've never been a candidate for Parliament though I have come close to it a couple of times, but decided not to — to date anyway. I love the Parliamentary process. Parliament and the Senate are something I am very devoted to. Not that they don't need to be changed and improved.

"I would love in many ways to be in Ottawa. I really do enjoy that atmosphere. I've had a couple of chances to go during the past two years. I had three offers during the short time Clark was in office and told him at that time that I didn't think I had done as much harm here as I could yet, so I'd better stay for a while longer.

"The Parrott Report is something we've got to get settled one way or another. It's just absolutely ridiculous to have this thing hanging over our heads. It's inexcusable to have this thing hanging over our heads. The Bovey Commission, we don't know how far it will go. Many of the universities have selected or developed their own role. It wouldn't be reasonable to start from scratch. Laurentian has already defined its own role. I think the **Bovey Commission** may come up with some interesting recommendations for us.

"My reaction is not to call for the disbanding of the commission or the resignation of the Minister but just basically let's get on with the job end not be always in the state of flux not knowing where we're going to be in a year's time."

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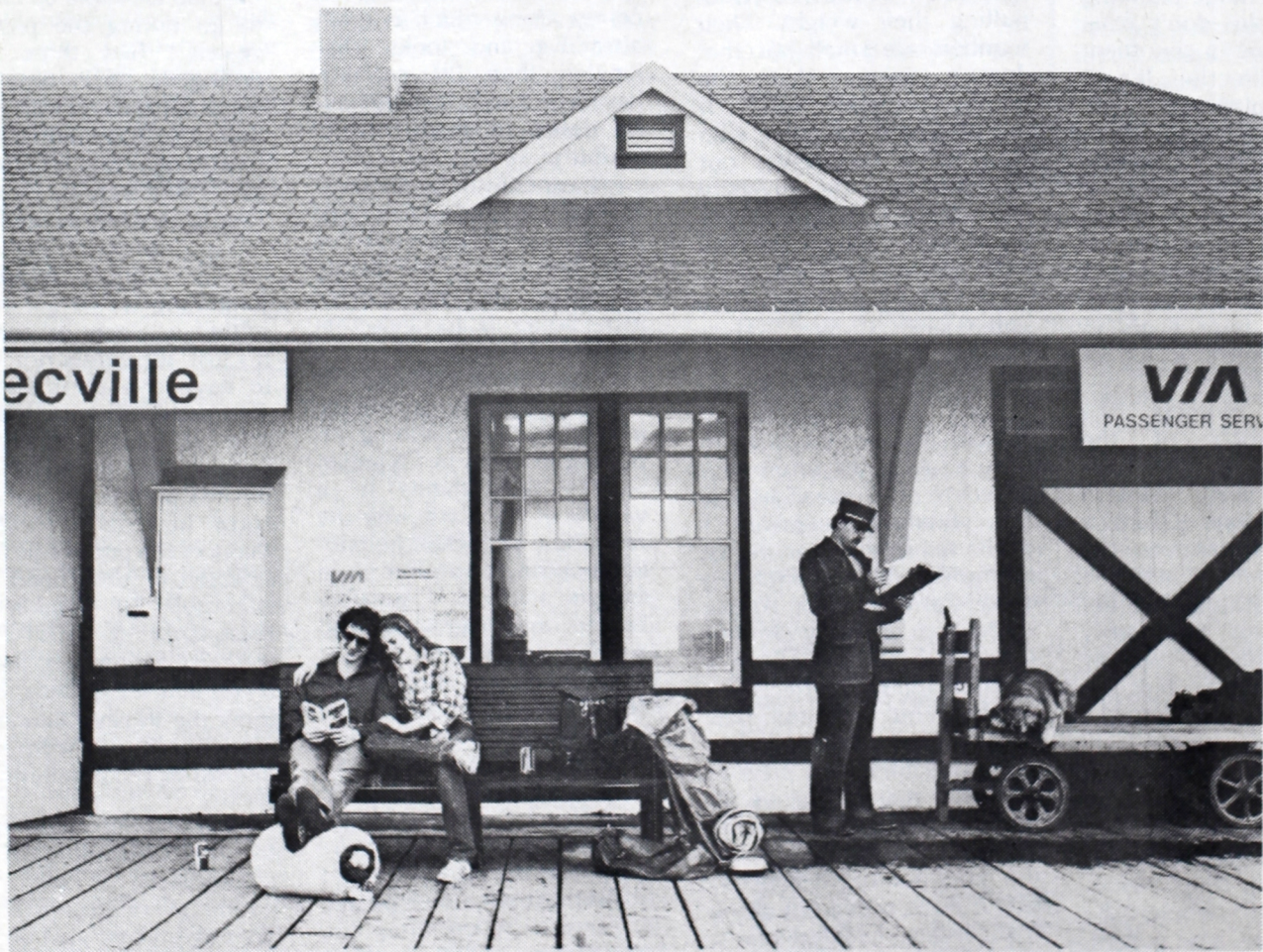


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Points of Reference

by H. Kruzel

Much earlier than the conception of the game "Trivial Pursuit" a most enlightening book entitled **How Much Do You Know?** (1938) appeared in the book shops of Great Britain. This book is filled with fascinating facts and answers to questions on almost every subject. Its editor Harold Wheeler, clearly believes in the well rounded man. The idea of the book is to point out that science is not only for those who are of the sciences, nor history only for historians. He states that "ignorance of such matters is now regarded as negligence." My views should therefore be clear to you the reader. All the little "bits" of information may, in many cases, be quite necessary in our total understanding of processes, or the elements that make up our lives; though we can just as easily accept this world without a question — but this is not man's nature.

Turning to the section on general knowledge we read of the evolution of the "Moving Picture". What follows should illustrate my argument if not only impress on us the short history of what we assume to be permanent fixtures of civilization.

Dr. Roget, (who was a medical doctor) was the first to build a primitive apparatus which produced "moving" pictures, and in 1824 he described his invention to the Royal Society. The Zeotrope was no more than a cylinder on which figures were painted and which was then rotated at a set speed. The author refers to these early inventions a "little better than scientific toys," but clearly they were essential to the later evolutions.

William Friese-Craen, using celluloid film developed by himself and Mortimer Evans, took the first real "movie" in the fall of 1889. The film, which is preserved in the South Kensington Museum, London, showed no more than a scene of Hyde Park Corner.

Perhaps today's scientific toys and seeds of ideas will themselves become the features of tomorrow. Open minds and a well balanced education, should be characteristic of the modern citizen if "Zeotropes" and other inventions are to be in our future.

APARTMENT OR HOUSE WANTED TO RENT

A faculty member and family wishes to rent an apartment or house that may be occupied by students and who will be vacating soon. Please phone ext. 594 or 522-7868.

Week Marred By Quotas, Differential Fees

OTTAWA (CUP) — International Student's Week at Carleton University brought dancing lions, cultural displays, exotic food... and grim warnings that such events face extinction.

The onslaught of quotas and differential fees, which caused a 25 per cent drop in first-year foreign student enrolment for Ontario universities last year, threw a pall over the week's lively festivities.

"The whole future of the university as a place of... assimilating views, philosophy, education from around the world is in danger by those people who believe that a price can be put on everything," said David Collette, Minister of State for Multiculturalism, at the week's March 5 opening.

Foreign students in Ontario are paying about three times the amount Canadians pay for tuition, because the Conservative government plans to make foreign students pay close to two-thirds of their education costs. The plan came into effect with a 50 per cent fee increase in 1982, and another 40 per cent in 1983.

The government's reasoning is that foreign students don't pay the taxes that support the colleges and universities.

The fee increase resulted in a 25 per cent drop in first-year foreign student enrolment in both 1982 and 1983, said Carleton Vice-President (Academic) Tom Ryan.

"The provincial government has really gone too far in levying the excessive tuition fees and the response is that we are losing this culturally enriching factor in our academic programs," Ryan said.

Foreign student groups have said they believe they are already paying more than what their education costs the government.

"There has never been any figure published by the government in this country to indicate how much a foreign student might cost," said George Tillman, director of International Student Affairs at the Canadian Bureau for International Education.

Tillman also said the tax argument is based on income tax, which makes up less than 50 per cent of the tax money collected by the government. The majority of what the government gets comes from tax on meals, clothing, rent, and so on — taxes which foreign students do pay.

The president of the International Students Association at Carleton,

Sulley Gariba, spoke of a "Silent conspiracy" between the province and the universities. He said universities have chosen to comply with the differential fee policy because they gain financially.

The money brought in from foreign student fees, Gariba said, has become a "compensatory fund" for cutbacks to the universities.

Carleton University has set limitations of 10 to 15 per cent on foreign student enrolment in computer science and engineering, but the fee increase has made them unnecessary so far.

International students at Carleton are hoping a law suit to be launched against the University of Toronto will

bring the differential fee structure to public attention.

The Committee of Concerned Visa Students in Toronto is raising money to sue the U of T for failing to notify foreign students of the 40 per cent fee increase last fall early enough for them to make crucial decisions about their education and finances.

"The situation at the University of Toronto is no different from any other Ontario university," Gariba said. "So if the lawsuit at U of T had any results whatsoever, positive or negative, it would reflect the case of every university."

Differential fees for visa students are fast becoming a national trend. In recent months, all three B.C. univer-

sities bowed to government pressure and introduced higher fees for foreigners. Quebec followed suit in early March, and differential fees there will also hit out-of-province students.

Differential fees are already established in the Atlantic and Alberta, and have been threatened at the University of Regina in Saskatchewan.

Only Manitoba, with an NDP government, has not considered differential fees. Fred Drewe, director of Winnipeg's International Centre for Students, said wealthy countries like Canada have a "moral responsibility" to assist students from developing countries.

CFS Wins Two Barely Loses Another

OTTAWA (CUP) — Decisive referenda victories gave the Canadian Federation of Student two new members last week, but the federation barely missed quorum at

another campus.

Students at the Emily Carr College of Art and Design in Vancouver and Mount Saint Vincent university in Halifax Overwhelmingly agreed to

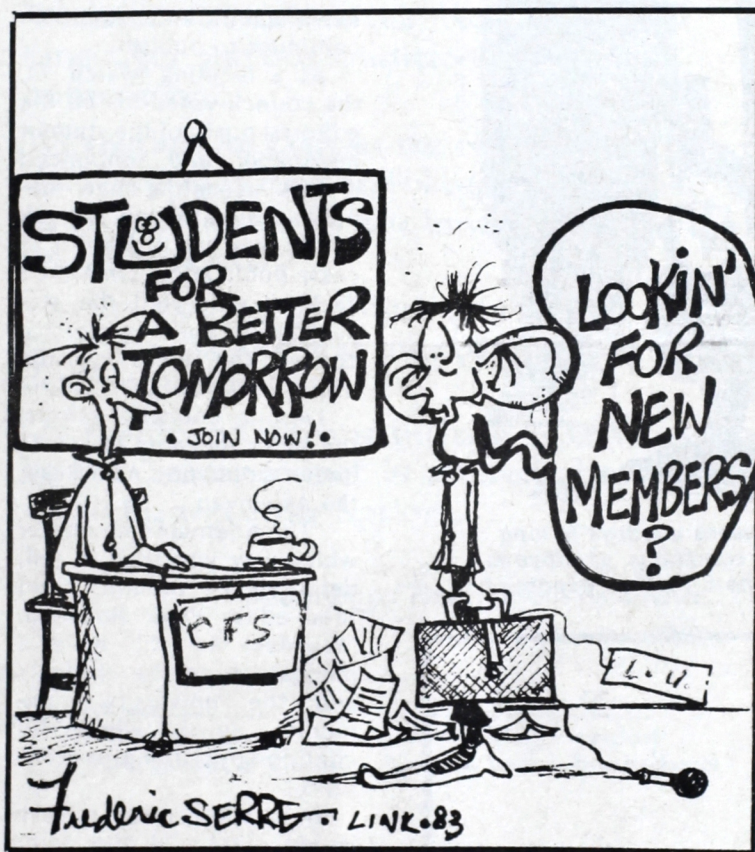
join the federation, while a favorable referendum at Fanshawe College in London fell 135 votes short of quorum.

Emily Carr students March 14 gave CFS the most decisive referendum victory in the federation's two-year history; 171 to 14 in favour of joining. Thirty-six per cent of the 550 students voted. Mount Saint Vincent students voted 87 per cent to join the federation, and 25 per cent of the students cast ballots in the March 14 referendum.

At Fanshawe College, students voted 596 to 447 in favor of joining CFS, but the March 14 referendum fell 135 votes short of the 20 per cent quorum regulation.

CFS is a national student organization that lobbies the federal government on behalf of students, offers field-working to help organize students on individual campuses, and provides cost-saving services to students.

Full membership is obtained by campus referenda, and several more such votes are scheduled for this month.



Foreign Student Expelled

WINDSOR (CUP) — Two foreign students at University of Windsor are appealing their expulsion for cheating on an exam.

William Yong admitted that Teik-Lim Ching wrote his calculus exam. Both Yong and Ching are Malaysians in their fourth year of study.

The Malaysian Students' Association is circulating a petition protesting the harshness of the penalty.

"A cheating case does not warrant an expulsion. Instead

we feel that a suspension or probation would be fair," the petition states.

International Students' Society president Jon Carlos said the penalty is unnecessarily harsh.

Ching denies knowledge of writing the exam, but cannot explain why his fingerprints appear on Yong's paper. Ching was previously tried and acquitted for impersonating at an examination in a provincial court.

Dr. Wilson To Give Falco Talk

The Very Reverend Dr. Lois M. Wilson, Coordinator of the Ecumenical Forum of Canada, and the immediate Past Moderator of the United Church of Canada will be the sixth lecturer in the 1983-1984 Falconbridge Lecture Series. Dr. Wilson will speak on "The Ecumenical Movement in the '80's: A Challenge for Human Community" on Wednesday, April 4 at 8 p.m. in the Fraser Auditorium.

Dr Wilson has served as officer for the Ontario Human Rights Commission for the Niagara Region in Ontario, as United Church of

Canada delegate to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat), and on the National Board of Amnesty International.

Admission is by tickets which are complimentary and which are placed in all branches of the Sudbury Public Library, the Laurentian University Reference and Science Libraries, and the Cambrian College Continuing Education Office. Tickets will be distributed on a first come first serve basis, and it is advisable to obtain tickets as early as possible, as seating capacity is limited.

—1984 - 85 RESIDENCE—

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CBC Radio's **IDEAS** examines the everyday workings of four major corporations, and some smaller outfits, to see how they conduct their day-to-day business, and how they're attempting to meet the competition from abroad. **Corporate Profiles** will be heard on Wednesday nights, April 4 to 25, at 9:05.

The first program, produced by Max Allen, focuses on Northern Telecom, a multinational company and one of the world's leading electronics firms. Its history began shortly after Alexander Graham Bell invented the

telephone at Brantford, Ont., in 1874. Now it markets all over North America, Europe and Asia and its Digital World and Open World systems are changing transmission industries around the globe.

Jan Fedorowicz, historian, writer and broadcaster, who prepared the Pril 11 program, says it will "examine an alternative which is quickly emerging as another way of organizing executive activity. Worker-controlled enterprise offers new approaches to old problems, such as productivity and unemployment. We'll look at foreign models of such enterprises in Yugoslavia and Spain, and consider their relevance to the Canadian experience."

The April 18 and 25 programs were prepared by Calgary freelance writer and broadcaster Penny Williams.

Dave Redel, who produced both broadcasts, says: "The national resource industries, to be examined on April 18, are characterized by volatile markets and an old-fashioned entrepreneurial spirit. But how does a company make the transition from their old seat-of-the-pants way of making decisions to a new corporate management style suitable for the 1980s? We'll look at Esso resources, a diversified group including oil, gas, minerals, etc. We'll also be talking to other smaller companies, such as ICG Resources Ltd., and the Canadian Petroleum Association, an umbrella group of more than 70 oil and gas companies, to see how resource companies make the transition from the two-guys-and-a-filing-cabinet stage to some sort of corporate structure. Big or small, all the companies

have the same objectives and take the same risks. Some of them, though, do it on an ad hoc basis, while others have carefully-thought-out management policies."

Tourism appears to be the safest industry around... clean, lucrative, and reliable. But it can be just as erratic as any industry. The April 25 program profiles a large mountain resort to see how it copes with unpredictable weather and a fickle public. It's Chateau Lake Louise, a division of Canadian Pacific, now open the year round, and pursuing customers aggressively, a change which has meant some new management techniques. The program also looks at Fairmont Hot Springs, still a family-owned operation, and Skokie Lodge, a government operation, to see how they deal with the same problems.



Eccles Morning Star London

'Modernization, Perkins, means goodbye to long hours, goodbye to working conditions, goodbye to sweated labor... In short, Perkins, goodbye.'

Editors Die Hard

FREDERICTON (CUP) — The Saint Thomas University student union is doing all it can to silence its student newspaper, but the Aquinian continues to publish.

At a meeting March 13, the council voted to fire the editorial board of the student newspaper, and announced it was accepting new applications for the job. A week earlier they had ordered it to cease publication. On March 15 they requested the student union building director change the locks on the office doors.

Despite council's efforts, the paper appeared March 14 under a phonetic namesake, the Akwinyan.

"The Aquinian, no matter which way you spell it, will definitely be around," said fired editor Peter Boisseau. "We feel we still have a mandate from the students and the university community as a whole to continue publishing in some form."

In a short press release issued March 14 the Saint Thomas student union cited an \$1,800 deficit and dishonesty in reporting as reasons for the action. The union refuses to clarify further.

Boisseau maintains the Aquinian is in fact in the black. Although the paper is temporarily in debt, it will receive \$3,000 in advertising

revenue in the near future.

"Regrettably I've been forced to come to the conclusion that council's motives are purely political, and amount to a witch hunt," said Boisseau. The Aquinian continues to publish on private donations, support from various organizations and ad revenue.

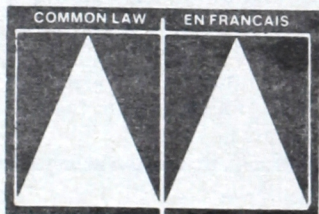
Meanwhile the paper is preparing for battle. Ex-student union president and law student Andre Faust is preparing a case for the paper to be presented at the union's next meeting. Faust says the action the union took is in violation of both the student union constitution and the Canadian Charter of Rights.

"What they pulled Tuesday is void, has no effect," said Faust.

In their crowded office members of the paper work with black armbands to rally support for the paper. Anonymous students put up posters around the student centre depicting a Hitler character squeezing the paper with words "Big Brother is watching you" printed on it. A petition is being circulated to reinstate the paper.

The next edition of the Okwinyan is due March 28. The democratically-run paper is open to all students, and belongs to Canadian University Press.

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The Constitution and Native People

Lambda, Laurentian University

On March 8 and 9 the Second Constitutional Conference of First Ministers on the Rights of Aboriginal Peoples took place in Ottawa. Chris Printup, Bob Kiyoshk and Tony Hall of the Department of Native Studies attended the event. Each has recorded his own observations of the meetings as part of Lambda's special section of aboriginal people.

Coalition of First Nations

by Robert Kiyoshk

Aboriginal Title and Aboriginal and Treaty Rights
Contrary to a widely held belief, the First Nations of Canada are not all in on this thing together. They are in it together in the sense that all are aspiring for self-government and self-determination. Within this commonality, however, are diverse interests, interests which differ greatly and interests which are sometimes in strong opposition.

Of all the aboriginal organizations negotiating for their own peculiar brand of "rights", one group exists which has taken a firm stand against the entire negotiating process. This group, The Coalition of First Nations, claims to represent approximately one-third of all STATUS and registered Indians in Canada. As any first-year sociology student can attest, the best way to shed a bad light on, or negate one's legitimate position, is to "label" such a group. So do not be misled by the media when CFN members are referred to as "radicals", "stubborn", "marginal", "splinter", etc.

As to not misrepresent the Coalition and what it stands for, it is only fair to include extracts verbatim from its position papers, from both March '83 and March '84. The Coalition believes that the provinces should not be involved in the negotiations, but that the negotiations should be a bilateral process between the First Nations, and the Crown, a precedent established by the **Royal Proclamation of 1763**, and subsequent treaties.

Originally members of the Assembly of First Nations, the Coalition withdrew from the AFN in March 1983. At that time the Coalition resolved that "the Coalition of First Nations For Protection of Aboriginal Title and Aboriginal and Treaty

Rights believe that any form of attendance or participation in Canada's Constitutional process is in complete violation of the De-

Assembly of First Nations has the right or the authority to speak on behalf of the Coalition of First Nations For the Protection of Aboriginal

the Confederacy of Nations, or the Chiefs of Canada that state that they represent all the Chiefs and Bands in clarification of First Nations and its Principles, and as a coalition of First Nations, we hereby reaffirm the Declaration and the Aboriginal Title and Aboriginal Rights Principles;

Canada, or that would state or imply that they involve the Collective Chiefs of Canada, do not apply in whole or in part to the Coalition of First Nations"

March 7, 1984

Coalition Press Statement

"The Royal proclamation of 1763 recognized and affirmed our aboriginal and inherent rights to sovereignty over our territories and peoples. The recognition of these rights set in motion the treaty making process on a nation-to-nation basis. Our forefathers never sold this land in the treaty process because of the Indian Philosophy of the land. One cannot sell what the creator has given to the future generations of Indians forever.

"The B.N.A. Act of 1867 recognized and reaffirmed the Aboriginal and treaty rights of the First Nations. Through Section 91(21) the special status of the First Nations and the trust responsibility of the crown was enshrined. In the eyes of our Indian people, elders and leaders section 91(24) ("Indians and lands reserve for Indians") was wrongfully interpreted by the Canadian Government. Section 91(24) only affirmed and enshrined the trust responsibility of the Canadian Government and did not grant to them the authority to govern the First Nations.

"The Canadian government, in the recent Penner report very painstakingly owns up to the fact that they

have been remiss in their trust responsibility to the Indian First Nations...The report fails to make any concrete recommendations toward the restoration of the Nation-to-Nation process and at the same time live up to their trust responsibilities and treaty obligations. The report also fails to recognize the sovereignty of the Indian First Nations as the Original Owners of this land.

"In the government response to the Penner report given by John Munro on March 5, 1984, clearly promotes a trilateral approach to First Nations self-government but this is the criteria that you have to fulfill before we recognize you".

"Indian Association of Alberta Lawyer Leroy Littlebear said in his assessment of the Federal response, **"Our worst fears were confirmed". Recognizing only now what the Coalition has been saying for the past year.**"

"The Canadian government and the provinces will agree to self-government only on their terms thereby perpetuating and possibly worsening the tragic history of Indian First Nation — Canadian Relations".

Regardless of the differences in approach to aboriginal concerns in the constitutional process, the Prime Minister's words can best sum up the Native position. Whether they were delivered with sincerity or not does not detract from the truth of the words he used in opening the 1984 Constitutional Conference.

"But in the end your fate, and the fate of your children's children is in your own hands. You are the custodians of an ancient spirituality. Your lives are rich in culture and tradition. The extended family that is the tribe or community can be your strong support.

A Declaration of The First Nations

We the Original Peoples of this Land know the Creator put us here.

The Creator gave us Laws that govern all our relationships to live in harmony with nature and mankind.

The Laws of the Creator defined our rights and responsibilities.

The Creator gave us our spiritual beliefs, our languages, our culture, and a place on Mother Earth which provided us with all our needs.

We have maintained our freedom, our languages, and our traditions from time immemorial.

We continue to exercise the rights and fulfill the responsibilities and obligations given to us by the Creator for the land upon which we were placed.

The Creator has given us the right to govern ourselves and the right to self-determination.

The rights and responsibilities given to us by the Creator cannot be altered or taken away by any other Nation.

Assembly of First Nations Conference
December, 1980

Chief, Charles Wood
Chairman, Council of Chiefs

Delbert Riley, President
National Indian Brotherhood

"No government body, nor any organization or spokesperson and in particular the

Title and Aboriginal and Treaty Rights;
"Any resolution passed by

Stonewall on Native Rights

The First Ministers Conference on Aboriginal Rights and the Constitution — Ottawa March 8-9, 1984.

by Chris Printup

In commenting on the talks in Ottawa it should be said that the most notable characteristic of the two days was the adamantly uncooperative pose which most of the Provincial Premiers presented there.

Premier Bennett of B.C., for example, stated right at the beginning of the "Conference" that it would be "unwise to add certain words to the constitution or to take certain words out of the constitution."

It is obvious that he

meant either taking out the word "existing" from section 35 or adding the words "guaranteed" and/or "protected" to section 35.

To do either of these things with the Charter would have the effect of legally strengthening aboriginal rights in Canada.

For British Columbia, whose government has refused to respect the rights of its Native population since day one, giving "legal teeth" to aboriginal rights would be unfortunate, at the very least.

J. Buchanan, premier of Nova Scotia, didn't want to appear overly "picky" about the whole thing however. He

just came right out and said "We do not expect that our work to date will culminate in agreement on substantial amendments to the Constitution Act by the close of our conference tomorrow" What dedication!

On the federal side Pierre Elliot Trudeau was in fine form throughout. He seemed to consider the talks a perfect stage for rendering a memorable "SWAN SONG" routine.

One could imagine "good old Pierre" priming himself "Okay, get out there and be at your tolerant best and don't be afraid to appear conciliatory and magnanimous 'cause you know you

won't have to really make any concessions here".

Does the writer appear over imaginative? Well then let me remind you of a certain memo marked "secret" and dated July 8, 1982 which was addressed to one Senator Jack Austin Social Development Minister. It had been sent from Dennis Marantz, an official with the Federal-Provincial Relations office which is an arm of the Prime Ministers Office.

The said memo referred to the strategy for the conference on aboriginal rights and also noted that the Prime Minister gave his approval.

The strategy involved

"reducing native expectations" and "embroiling provincial governments in the process of discussions and perhaps negotiations."

This is exactly what went on at Ottawa this year. The federal government and the provinces were simply playing rhetorical games and hoping the clock would run out. They are stonewalling native people who must have their rights "protected" and "Guaranteed" in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.



Once Again

Let go of the present and death.
Go to the place nearest the stars,
gather twigs, logs;
build a small fire,
a huge angry fire.

Gather nature's skin,
wet it, stretch it,
make a hard drum,
fill it with water
to muffle the sound.

Gather dry leaves, herbs,
feed into the fire.
Let the smoke rise
up to the dark sky,
to the roundness of the sun.

Moisten your lips,
loosen your tongue,
let the chant echo
from desert, to valley, to peak—
wherever your home may be.

Remember the smoke,
the chants, the drums,
the stick grandfather held
as he spoke in the dark
of the power of his fathers?

Gather your memories
into a basket, into a pot,
into your cornhusk bag, and
grandfather is alive
for us to see once again.



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Women To Regain Indian Status

From the Ottawa Bureau of
the Globe and Mail

OTTAWA — Indian Affairs Minister John Munro promised legislation yesterday to restore the rights lost by an estimated 61,000 natives through marriage to non-Indians.

Using the occasion of International Women's Day and the second constitutional conference on native rights, Mr. Munro told a press conference that the legislation would repeal the discriminatory section of the Indian Act to ensure that no native woman or her children would ever again lose their status through marriage.

Mr. Munro estimated that about 21,000 Indian women

and 40,000 children have lost their status through the act and will be eligible to regain it. Loss of status deprives the women and children of the rights of lives on reserves and to collect native benefits.

Mr. Munro said the process of restoring those rights will be worked out in consultations with Indian bands.

He said that, under the changes, while no Indian will lose status in the future, no non-Indian woman will again be able to gain Indian status through marriage. Although non-Indian women will be allowed to live on reserves with their husbands and children, they will not be entitled to any of the

benefits provided to Indians.

While there will be no compensation to those who have already lost their status through marriage, the federal Government has set up a special fund which will provide native bands with money to cope with the possible return of thousands of people to the reserves.

Mr. Munro said he hoped the legislation would be passed before the Liberal leadership convention in June. He also said he wanted to bring the legislation together with proposed federal legislation outlining the terms of native self-government recommended by MP Keith Penner's parliamentary committee.

Attending the press conference was Mary Two-Axe Early, 73, who has waged a 20-year fight to change the provisions of the Indian Act.

Mrs. Early, who lost her Indian status in 1930 when she married a non-Indian, said that, for many women, it is not necessarily a matter of wanting to return to live on reserves or gain any of the financial benefits of Indian status, but simply the right to regain their Indian identity.

The issue has been controversial, with many Indian leaders opposed to changes, arguing that it should be up to the Indian bands themselves to decide who is an Indian.

Mr. Munro made it clear, however, if Ottawa will frame the legislation in such a way that it could not be circumvented by any band.

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Aboriginal Affairs in the Trudeau Years

by Tony Hall



1969. Trudeau tries to justify his White Paper Policy to outraged Indians. A young Harold Cardinal sits in the centre.

"Failure" was the word that many used to characterize the recent First Ministers Conference on Aboriginal Rights, which took place in Ottawa on March 8 and 9. For the second time within a year, aboriginal and territorial leaders sat down with the Prime Minister and Canada's ten premiers to try to find a mutually acceptable wording of their constitutional relationship. Since no amendments to Canada's Constitution Act of 1981 were formulated, the event indeed did, on the surface, appear rather like an exercise in futility. But seen in a broader historical context, the meeting represented a significant transformation in the atmosphere of understanding surrounding that often most mysterious ingredient of the country's makeup — that amalgam of peoples, cultures, laws, bureaucracies, and historical folklore — "Indian Affairs". A perceptual watershed was being marked in the collective Canadian psyche.

Giving voice to that shift in attitudes was the one who, like it or not, has gradually become a reflection of our shared dreams and/or nightmares. Pierre Elliot Trudeau. The conference provided him with his last major forum of exposure as Prime Minister of Canada and architect of a dramatically revised federal structure. By some strange poetic justice he found himself closing his regime, much as he had opened his "Just Society" in the late 1960's, by reaching into the contorted colonial knots which have for so long bound the inherent aboriginal rights of First Nations people in Canada. The evolution is a fascinating one which illuminates many aspects of our evolution over an era fast coming to an end, the Trudeau years.

When Trudeau came to power in 1968, he promised to create a "Just Society" in which Canadian of all backgrounds would be equal before the law. Behind this emphasis on individual equality was a political agenda designed to deny to the rising forces of Quebecois nationalism recourse to the claim of collective

rights. Furthermore, in a climate warmed by the heated campaigns of the civil rights movement in the United States, "discrimination" became the major buzz word for injustice. All these forces came together in 1969 in a proposal, soon described as the White Paper Policy, to eliminate the special institutional and legal basis of aboriginal status in Canada. Treaties between different groups of equal Canadian individuals, Trudeau maintained, were ultimately "inconceivable." Thus Indians, in the name of the elimination of discrimination, must be pressed into the mold of regular citizens. While the statement was cloaked in modern liberal terminology, the White Paper Policy was in reality a logical fruition of a very old tradition in the conduct of Indian Affairs in Canada. For well over a century it has been the clear goal of successive administrations to lead Native people to renounce their culture and, in so doing, to give up their special relationship with the land beneath them.

Native people quickly rallied together in opposition to Trudeau's initiative. Aboriginal organizations grew and multiplied, assumed a far higher profile on the Canadian political horizon. **The Unjust Society** by Harold Cardinal, a brilliant Native scholar from Alberta, became a kind of Indian manifesto of the period. It gave resonance to the assertions of a younger Native spokesperson, determined both to strengthen their roots in the soil of aboriginal culture while at the same time to exploit fully all the educational opportunities available to them in the larger society. Among some the language of militancy was increasingly employed as the Federal government was served due notice that neither paternalism nor failure to live up to its historical responsibilities in Indian Affairs would any longer go unchallenged.

For a time Trudeau remained steadfast in his stance that aboriginal people are first and foremost Cana-

dians, whose claims of special consideration from the government could not be considered permanent. In a speech in Vancouver in August of 1969, when facing the question whether aboriginal rights should be "preserved" and "restored", the Prime Minister responded bluntly: "Our answer is no." Four years later, however, a precedent-making decision of the Supreme Court of Canada forced the Trudeau Liberals to re-think their approach to the issue of aboriginal rights. The Nishga Indians of British Columbia, after almost a century of persistent advancement of their land claim to the Nass River Valley, finally forced the judiciary's hand. Three of the seven judges found that the Nishga's aboriginal title to their traditional lands was still in place. Three others agreed that the Nishga's aboriginal title did once exist, but that it has been "superseded by law" before British Columbia entered Confederation. The seventh judge decided against the Nishga on a technicality unrelated to the concept of aboriginal title, and thus they lost their case. But in another sense the decision represented a major victory for Native people throughout the country. No treaties have ever been signed with aboriginal people in vast parts of Canada, including British Columbia, the North West Territories, Quebec, and the Maritimes. Suddenly the Federal government was forced to recognize that if they did not take steps to settle Indian and Inuit land claims, now being pushed with increasingly legal sophistication, the Courts might compel them to do so. Clearly action was called for, especially as a consumer-oriented industrial society in North America, experiencing the first chills of the Arab oil embargo, began to cast covetous eyes at the unexploited energy resources still remaining on the continent.

With the renouncement of the official policy that "aboriginal title claims" involved "such a bewildering and confusing array of concepts" that they "could not be recognized", the Federal government after 1973 embarked on land negotiations with a variety of aboriginal groups. In 1975 the first and only "comprehensive claim" thus far executed in Canada was reached with the Cree and Inuit whose traditional lands are the site of the mammoth James Bay Hydroelectric development. Their unhappy experience under the terms of a complex agreement that too often has proven unenforceable, however, has made other aboriginal groups hesitant to finalize land claims negotiations with the government. The trend has been for Native negotiators to attach increasingly hopes for an eventual settlement of

claims to the realizations of their people's aspirations for self-government.

This has been most dramatically apparent among the Dene of the Mackenzie Valley area of the North West Territories. In 1976 they declared themselves the Dene Nation, and affirmed their rights to collective self-determination within the Canadian federation. Their cause was given support and empathetic articulation in 1977 by Mr. Chief Justice Thomas Berger, whose historic report prevented pipeline development in the Dene homeland. Following the lead of the Dene, the language of indigenous nationhood was more and more employed by aboriginal governments in their outside dealings. Accordingly, after 1980 the National Indian Brotherhood, the only organization representing all the status Indians in the country, described itself henceforth as the Assembly First Nations.

The rise of aboriginal self-confidence, and Native people's renewed vigour of cultural expression, was channelled with particular power into the evolving political order in Canada with the dawning of the 1980's. Again, it was the controversy surrounding the place of the French in Canada which proved instrumental in moving the nation's political centre of gravity towards Indian Affairs. The first spring of the new decade saw the electoral defeat of Quebecois nationalism in the provincial referendum. Having led the campaign against Rene Levesque and his allies, Pierre Trudeau emerged with a heightened prestige, especially in English Canada. He declared that the defeat of the Parti Quebecois' platform constituted a mandate to re-negotiate federalism. His campaign to patriate the constitution — to enable Canadian institutions rather than the British Parliament to amend the laws which hold the country together — was given top priority. And the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which was to be attached to the new Canadian constitution, became Trudeau's chosen vehicle to prove to French Canada that by voting against a mandate to negotiate sovereignty-association, they had in fact voted to enshrine their rights not just in Quebec, but all across the country.

Since the Quebec referendum, events have moved quickly. While aboriginal people had played a marginal role in constitutional negotiations up to this point, it became apparent that if they did not move quickly they might become lost in the enormous changes fast coming down on the land. Their aboriginal and treaty rights had, to some extent, been protected from the ebb and flow of domestic politics in Canada as long as supreme

constitutional powers lay in the British parliament. Patriation meant that ways must be found to protect their rights from the whims of a potentially unsympathetic Canadian electorate, the vast majority of whom are either immigrants to the country or their descendants.

While Trudeau was threatening to patriate the constitution without the support of the provinces, he needed the agreement of other groups to legitimize his actions. Under these circumstances aboriginal negotiators, and especially the Inuit, succeeded in convincing the drafters of the proposed Constitution Act to insert a clause "recognizing and affirming aboriginal and treaty rights." As well, it was agreed that a constitutional conference on aboriginal rights would take place shortly after patriation. There the matter rested, until a Supreme Court decision forced Trudeau to seek agreement of a "significant number" of the provinces on patriation. As one part of their price of collaboration, several western provinces demanded that any positive affirmation of aboriginal and treaty rights be removed from the Constitution Act. On the night of November 5, 1981, in the infamous "kitchen deal", Trudeau consented to slash aboriginal rights out of the constitution in order to bring the provinces on his side. And just as Native People were considered expendable, so too was Quebec's historic constitutional veto power implicitly abolished in this cynical arrangement signed by all the premiers except Rene Levesque.

Relations between aboriginal people and the provinces have been historically poor, because of the ways constitutional powers have been divided in the British North America Act of 1867. This legislation of the British Parliament, a key basis of Canada's current confederation, details that "Indians and land reserved for Indians" lie within the jurisdiction of the central government. On the other hand, "public lands" were placed under the responsibility of the provinces. While the provinces have derived great wealth from this, aboriginal and treaty rights have prevented them from exercising the full control they desire over natural resources. Consequently, most Native people have consistently feared being constitutionally pushed within the legal domain of the provinces, whose interests are quite contrary to theirs. The well-founded nature of their trepidations was powerfully demonstrated by the shameful deal struck in Ottawa on the night of November 5, 1981.

Aboriginal people rose up in outrage at what had happened. They were joined by many others who wondered what further injustices continued on page 10

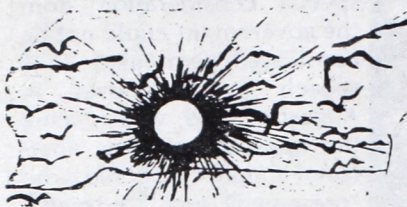
continued from page 9

might be expected of the new Charter of Rights and Freedoms if this was to be its impact on the most deeply-rooted of all the societies on the Canadian landscape. Great pressure was thus brought to bear on the guilty politicians, and soon they were forced to take some actions to appease public opinion. In Section 35 of the constitution, "existing aboriginal and treaty rights" were to be "recognized and affirmed." The legal meaning of this addition remains uncertain, for it suggests a possible interpretation that only the aboriginal and treaty rights still unhindered in April 1982, when patriation was finally executed, would henceforth be constitutionally entrenched. The removal of the word "existing" became at that point — and so it still remains — a goal of virtually all aboriginal groups involved in constitutional negotiations. Similarly, there is virtually universal aboriginal support for the conviction that First Nations governments must have veto power over constitutional amendments which will affect them.

As stipulated in the Constitutional Act, the first constitutional conference on aboriginal rights took place in Ottawa in March of 1983. For the first time in Canadian history, aboriginal and territorial leaders joined the

Prime Minister and the ten premiers at a top-level Federal-Provincial meeting. Outside the conference hall, another aboriginal group took shape in opposition to what was taking place inside. The Coalition of First Nations maintained then, and continues to do so now, that they do not support the act of sitting down with the provinces to negotiate rights. Aboriginal affairs are the exclusive business of Federal and First Nations governments, they argue, and to imply otherwise in the structure of negotiations is wrong. Coalition spokespeople have consistently reminded those who will listen that the Assembly of First Nations does not speak for all status Indians in Canada.

At the first two-day conference, televised nationally in its entirety, Native and non-Native people were given the opportunity to explore with the politicians many of the complexities surrounding aboriginal and treaty rights. All the participants, except Quebec, agreed that the subject was of such scope that three more conferences should take place before 1987. Thus it happened that aboriginal rights again became the focus of attention in Ottawa for the second March in a row. What made the atmosphere of the second meeting very



My World

*We who were born
in country places
farm from cities
and shifting faces
We have a right
no man can sell
and secret joy
no man can tell
Pride of trees
swiftness of dreams
no baser visions
Their spirit fills
who walk by right
on naked hills.*

Connie Yellowbird
Grade 7A

different from the first, of course, was Trudeau's announced retirement.

Trudeau seemed intent to use the opportunity to ameliorate the negative interpretation in history of his early involvement in aboriginal affairs. A recent parliamentary report, the so-called Penner Report, had advocated the abolition of the outmoded Department of Indian Affairs to be replaced by edified institutions of Indian self-government. Trudeau spoke with considerable conviction on the subject. He asserted: "There is nothing revolutionary or threatening about the prospect of aboriginal self-government. Aboriginal communities have rightful aspirations to have more say in the management of their affairs, to exercise more responsibility for decisions affecting them." While Trudeau was clearly modifying old ideas, he stopped short of forthrightly recognizing the collective national rights of indigenous people. Rather he characterized self-government as "essential to the sense of self-worth that distinguishes individuals in a free society." Nor did he go as far as recognizing the right to aboriginal self-government as flowing legally from the ancient occupancy of the land by self-determining peoples. Instead, he referred to the power of parliament to

"delegate some of its responsibilities to aboriginal institutions of self-government."

The language of the Penner report, now legitimized by the qualified support of a Canadian Prime Minister has thrust the government's approach to "Indian Affairs" unalterably into very new territory. Throughout the Trudeau years, the colonial legacy of Canadian history has increasingly come to be seen for what it is. In the light of this growing understanding of the past, politicians of all stripes will find it very difficult to hold back First Nations people from the realization of their dreams to regain control of their own destinies. As Trudeau left the conference hall in Ottawa, he left behind him a convergence of groups and interests with fascinating challenges before them.



One cannot know where one is going
lest one knows where one comes from (Chi-banai)

The Government of Canada provides important post secondary education assistance.

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The Government of Canada provides support to post secondary education in a number of important ways. Here are some recent examples showing how the level of this support has been increasing:

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In March, 1983 the Government of Canada added \$60 million to its student assistance programs for loans to full and part-time students and interest relief for borrowers who are disabled or on Unemployment Insurance. For 1982-83, the Government of Canada guaranteed \$300 million in loans to 184,000 students.

Funding for the Post Secondary System

In 1984-85 the Government of Canada's financial support for post secondary education, provided through transfer payments to the Provinces, will total over \$4.2 billion.

This amount, which represents an increase of about \$240 million over 1983-84, equals \$167.60 for every person in Canada.

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No matter what Pioneer receiver you select, you can be assured of leadership technology and product integrity engineered to keep you happy for many years to come.

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SX-60 NON-SWITCHING QUARTZ-PLL SYNTHESIZER RECEIVER — It offers continuous average power output of 80 watts per channel, min. at 8 ohms, from 20 hertz to 20,000 hertz with no more than an incredibly low 0.005% total harmonic distortion. Power transistors are always on thanks to the bias-tracking Vari-Bias circuit—the single most important factor for this clear, smooth, silky sound.

It also offers Quartz-PLL digital tuning, 10 FM and 10 AM station presets, digital readout, microcomputer controlled circuitry, video input

for stereo sound from your video player or disc and much more.

SX-50 Features 50 watts per channel continuous power with no more than 0.007% total harmonic distortion. Now consider Non-Switching Power Amplifier, Quartz-PLL synthesizer tuning, Presets for 8 FM and 8 AM stations, Computer control, Video ready, and Simulated stereo sound all around and you've got a great Pioneer receiver.

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To appreciate fully why the best sound on the block is Pioneer, visit your nearest Pioneer dealer soon and test listen these outstanding receivers. You've never heard it so good!

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SHP
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What Are You Planning To Do When You Graduate?

Being the manager of the Canada Employment Centre on campus, I am very concerned about students and whether or not they have thought about a possible career or occupation, especially those graduating this spring or those with one more year left in their program.

If someone wants to put some thought and action into career planning, now (after your final exam) is the time to start.

Actually anytime is a good time to start career planning. It is unfortunate that the majority (90 per cent) graduating or going into the last year of their program, have not really put any thought into what they will be doing after graduation. Have you asked yourself lately: 'What am I going to do after graduation?' or 'What type of job do I want after graduation?' Have you ever realized that if you think about where you might be after graduation, it might motivate you to do well in your essays, assignments, and exams. Motivation has a lot to do with achieving excellent marks. Are you still with me? Some people get tired of reading after a few lines.

Fine, so you have the desire to think and do something about what you are going to do after graduation. Where do you start. If you are still on campus after your final exam, visit the Canada Employment Centre on campus in C-3 Student Street in Single Student Residence. I will be happy to assist in your efforts to determine a career path.

Career planning is a decision-making process.

After doing a self-assessment and/or taking tests, after an analysis of occupations and the job market, you will have to make some very basic decisions. It is not a question of 'knowing exactly what you want' but rather giving yourself some orientation or a career path. It is a lot like driving a car. You, the driver are or should be in control of the direction the car is taking. You may not have

saying to yourself: 'All this guy has said is fine but there are no jobs right now and anyway who cares?' Instead of looking for a full-time job, I'll just work for the summer and go back to school in the fall. Many have been reacting to the job market in the same fashion. Yet those who react in this manner will not even think carefully about which program to take when they go back to school in the

is a pencil and paper exercise. You look at yourself by answering basic questions and looking at factors relating to you and to work. You are answering very basic questions such as 'Am I mobile?' 'Do I like working in an organized structured environment?' or 'Do I like to work independently?' Testing can also help you obtain a career profile. After doing a self-evaluation you are much better prepared to write letters and resumes or answer the questions at the interview. In other words, if you know the product, marketing becomes much easier.

The next step is job market analysis. What type of work am I suited for and where are these jobs anyway. You can start your job market analysis by visiting the Canada Employment Centre on campus. There, you may find career information and company brochures on career opportunities. You may also want to utilize the Canada Employment Centre's program CHOICES, a computerized information system on occupations. You may also want to go directly to the source and visit different companies in various industries to determine what they offer in terms of entry level positions and career advancement. Check out the growth in the industry and the growth of the company. The answers you are looking for are going to help you make some basic career decisions. Also you may pick-up job leads while you are doing a job market analysis.

Next you will require a resume. To help you write a resume the Employment Centre on campus has 'The Guide to Resume Writing'. It elaborates seven different approaches to resume-writing and the advantages and purpose for using each style. Your self-evaluation will help you write a resume. Have someone do a critique, then make appropriate revisions and have it proof-read. For certain jobs you apply for, you may have to customize your resume.

Once you have done a self-evaluation, a job market analysis and your resume (you should also know how to write a covering letter), you are ready to do a job search. A job search requires time, effort, planning and research. You can utilize many sources of information in your job search such as newspapers, journals, association publications, friends and relatives. In your job search the telephone can play a big part. Instead of running off into different directions, use your time effectively by calling people and places. Use the telephone to obtain job leads, it is not as time-consuming as door-knocking and it is inexpensive.

Once you have been called for an interview, you

must prepare for the important step as well. Again your self-evaluation will help you prepare to answer certain questions at the interview. You must also research the position you applied for and the company plus prepare a list of questions for the interviewer. You are not only being interviewed but you are also interviewing the job and the company.

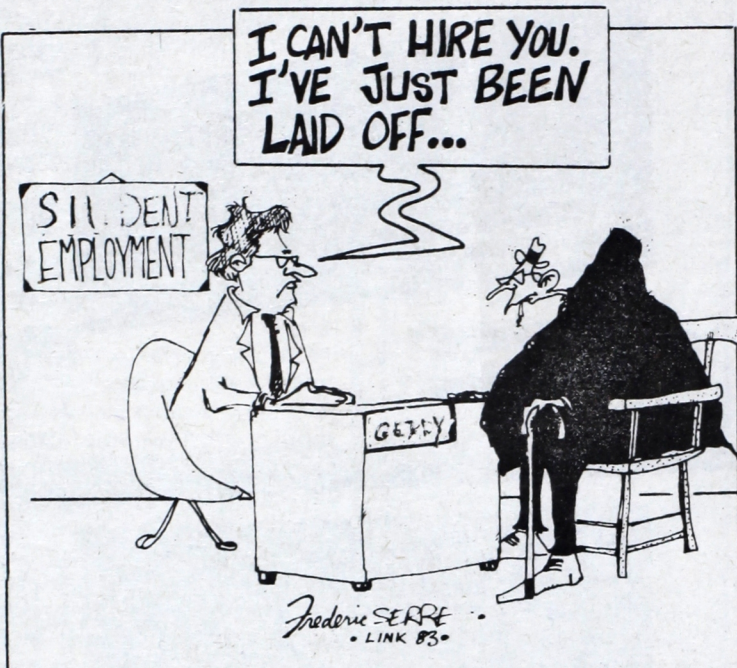
As you may now realize, career planning and a job search go hand in hand. You also may have realized that there is a lot of work and preparation involved. But it will pay off. Work at it. Keep one goal in mind — a job for you. You will have to face rejection in your job search, but learn to cope with it by giving yourself completely to your cause — getting a job. After all who cares? — you do! Don't you?

If you are still with me, let me conclude by providing you with some advice and encouragement. First of all, if you are graduating this year, concentrate on your final exams for now. But once the exams are over spend some time (at least 40 hours per week) looking for a job. Looking for a job is a full-time job.

You, the student, with one more year to go, don't waste your time this summer having too much fun or not knowing what to do with your time. After your final exams this year, this is the opportune time for starting your job search, career planning even though you are only graduating in 1984. Think about it! If you do the job search this spring, you may have a job lined up for after graduation by this September.

The job market is very competitive but you must not give in. Make the effort of getting a job before saying "I can't get a job" or "There aren't enough jobs". Remember you need **'one job'** not several. Also for your information, in November 1982, when the job market was still shrinking, only 5.4 per cent of the unemployed were university degree holders. Turn that around and it says that 94.6 per cent of all university degree holders were employed. They may have been underemployed, but they were employed.

One more thing, read and read more. When you read the **Globe & Mail, Financial Post, Toronto Star** and/or **Canadian Business**, whatever, read every article with an open mind. Learn about the latest innovations and developments. Simply, it means reading about what is happening in your city, province, country and the world. I say this because change in our society is constant and for your own personal growth, keeping up with changes and learning to understand and adapt to change will help you in your own career/life planning. Remember, you can control your personal future.



Graphic: The Link

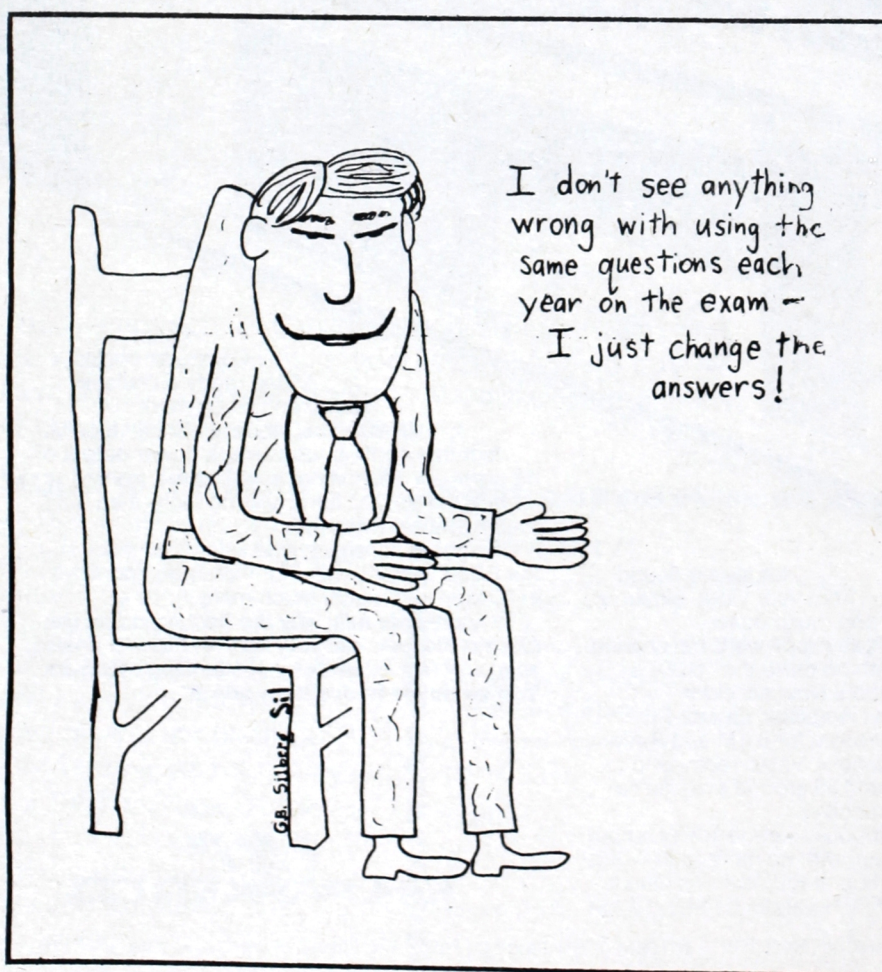
decided on your final destination but you do have control or should have control of where the car is taking you, not vice versa.

Think of your life as a car. Is your car going all over the road or only around the block? Are you in control? Are you going somewhere? Remember, it is better that you choose a job rather than be chosen by a job. You don't want to end up at the end of a dead end street. Are you still with me?

At this point you may be

fall. They might just follow a friend.

I also hear quite often 'I'll do anything' or 'I'll take anything'. Well, those statements will get you **nothing**. If you want a job, you must have some idea of what type of job you are looking for and **why** you want to do that kind of work. It is a matter of knowing yourself, knowing your strength and weakness because the whole job search process includes applications and interviews, which brings us to self-assessment. Self-evaluation



Last summer CEC for students made available

333,000 job placements.

If you're a student looking for summer work, you owe it to yourself to visit your nearest Canada Employment Centre or Canada Employment Centre for Students.

(In Alberta, see your Hire-A-Student Office.)

Through "Summer Canada 1984", in co-operation with the private sector, opportunities are available in a variety of fields for varying lengths of time.

One could be yours this year.

This is your opportunity to acquire "previous experience"

Summer work is the ideal place to get real on-the-job experience. And in a few years when a prospective employer asks about previous work experience, you'll have it. It's also a good way of defining your future career goals, and at the very least, it sure helps to fatten up your resumé.

Looking at it in the short term, the money earned from a summer job can go a long way to furthering your education.

With 333,000 placements, one could be right for you.

With this many placements, there is obviously a large variety of jobs. There may be some in your area, in your specific field of interest. We urge you to register soon while the selection is the greatest.

Find out more by contacting your nearest Canada Employment Centre or Canada Employment Centre for Students.



Employment and
Immigration Canada

Emploi et
Immigration Canada

John Roberts, Minister

John Roberts, Ministre

Canada

Huntington Hilites



Well, another year-end banquet has come and gone for Huntington, and this year's version was a tremendous success. Council, particularly the executive, should be complemented on their efforts of bringing the ticket price down to \$5. As a result, all time high ticket sales of 175 were attained and the result was one great party.

Congratulations go out to the co-recipients of the Huntington Paddle, Sandra Spaz Kapasky and Colleen Volpel, who both have made major contributions to Huntington life over the past four years. Congrats also go to the four recipients of citations of Merit: Garvin Milne, Franco Rinaldo, Bofias and Perry Turcotte. All four of these guys have worked extremely hard to keep the spirit of Huntington on the upswing.

Congratulations also go to Margot who has now immortalized herself by having the Timmy award now called the Margot Timmy award. Madge and Timmy are synonymous when we think of Margot's car parking abilities and her sadistic attacks at Duff's neck. The winner of this year's Margot Timmy award went hands down (or should we say pants down) to Mike Chiarelli for his sleeping habits.

A fond farewell to our graduates, and though it's sad to see them go, you have to feel happy for guys like Jyro, All Hoffman and Chan who are finally getting out of there. Special thanks for Sheila for the the great program cover. One final comment, "Does anyone know who called the cops?"

Thanks for the year
The Hawk



WE WANT YOU!
(There's no life like it)

Goin' Down the Road to Unemployment

by Brendan Read

Planning, to use the Newfoundlander phrase, to 'go down the road' this summer? If it heads to points other than Toronto and Ottawa forget it because the job picture on either side of the Canadian Shield is bad and its going to get worse. When Horace Greeley advised young men to go west he was talking about the U.S. in the 1950's not Canada in the 1980's.

Optimism of the Oil Patch to the contrary Alberta is not where it was at in the late 1970's when the author trekked out there for fame and riches, along with

comestibles you can consume, not to mention a ready supply of bedtime companions. Who knows, you could wind up working for the PMO for the few short weeks until Mulroney and Co. take their rightful place in Parliament.

All you have to do is pass yourself off as a student and/or wino at any delegate selection meeting; transportation should be no trouble for they'll shovel you out of your gutter and into your limousine. After all, the Liberals are notorious for stealing good Tory ideas...

the forests instead of harvesting them. The net effect of this bumbling and short-sightedness by the Government and the forestry companies means that if you think things are bad now, just wait a few years. Already, forestry towns on Vancouver Island are starting to close up shop, with a predictable snowball effect through other parts of the economy. Tourists from Expo '86 just ain't going to turn the trick.

Does the Government plan a crash programme of reforestation, which could also place hundreds of young people to work? Oh no, it is too easy to follow Human Resources Minister Grace McCarthy's advice and tell those who are unemployed to get lost. Given the sort of human warmth and compassion shown by this Government it wouldn't be hard to imagine checkpoints at the Kicking Horse, Crowsnest, and Yellowhead passes to prevent unemployed like you and me from entering. Much like the Alberta Government's programme to keep out rats.

However, if you're still undeterred by all this to lap up the delights of Lotusland this summer, your only viable option short of fruit-picking and torpedo-swabbing would be to brush up on your plant biology and mycology and offer your services to the marijuana growers in the Lower Mainland, and Vancouver and the Gulf and Georgia Strait Islands. Once in, you may wish to skip first term and get into fall magic mushroom season. There you have the



**STARVATION IS GOD'S
WAY OF PUNISHING
THOSE WHO HAVE
LITTLE OR NO FAITH
IN CAPITALISM...**

thousands of other eastern Canadians. In fact these days it is told that if you ever so much as identify yourself as an Ontarian at points west of the Manitoba/Saskatchewan border be prepared to check your eastbound Greyhound schedules. Or be prepared for an extended stay at the Calgary General. And it's worse if you're French; the Mayor of Calgary said so, in so many words.

In other words if you really have that perverted desire to spend the summer in Wild Rose Country try to get that job ahead of time, through the Toronto offices of Alberta companies. Otherwise, the best bet would be the Canada Farm Labour Pool or the Canadian Armed Forces. Who knows, you might decide that baling wheat is the best thing since student load defaulting or that despite your solemn membership in Operation Dismantle or the Ides of March you may discover an atavistic fondness for lobbing 155 mm artillery shells across hell's half acre and/or Peter Lougheed's back yard.

However, for those of you who are truly desperate but preferably depraved you could try to get yourself an Alberta delegateship to the Liberal leadership convention this June. Needless to say, there's not a great demand for this dubious honour but if you kiss the right rear ends you can get free flights, free food, and all the free booze and other intoxicants or mind-altering

Yet Alberta is the fountain of wealth compared to the land on the other side of the Rockies. British Columbia is being misgoverned by the most fanatical right-wing regime this side of Chile. While governments of this bent often base their actions on some portion of reality, B.C.'s is an exception. Just



recently a group of U.B.C. economists convincingly took apart the assumptions Bill Bennett and boys made their economic policies on, yet the government merrily goes on its way laying off civil servants (and wrecking the capital city's already shaky economy), cutting welfare eligibility, and giving handouts to capital-intensive corporations. At the same time the Government is blithely ignoring warnings from foresters that B.C.'s top industry (and one of Canada's chief exports) will be finished in 5-10 years as a result of government neglect through a policy of mining

choice of earning enough money to 'fly' back to Sudbury or you could get free room-and-board (and maybe learn a new trade) courtesy RCMP and Corrections Canada. It all depends if you get caught, but the odds are in your favour to the point where even the BC Cabinet Minister aides are doing it, at least you're not a welfare bum.

Now, isn't that \$3.85 an hour job you had last summer at your local buy-and-barf beginning to look attractive (for those of you at the black belt level or are trained in hand-to-hand

Hamilton Training For Olympic Team

by Stephen Glass

Five years of hard training have paid off for Carol Hamilton (School of Translators, 2nd year) who now expects to win the right to be part of Canada's Olympic Basketball team.

In 1979 Hamilton was one of eighty girls selected at identification camps held across Canada. In the past five years that select group has been pared down to just 18 women with the final selections for the 15-member Olympic team occurring next week.

Last year, Hamilton who graduated from Sudbury Secondary, played for Ohio State University on a basketball scholarship. This year

she transferred to Laurentian but couldn't play for the Vees due to a university transfer rule which requires a one year wait before playing after switching from one university to another.

Hamilton's rigorous training program is closely supervised by her coach Peter Ennis. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and once each weekend she works with weights. Four times a week Hamilton runs 3.5 miles and three times a week does short distance (anaerobic) work in the gym. In addition there are the actual playing drills to be carried out.

Peter Ennis is very involved in Hamilton's program and sets up the weight,

running and drill programs. Training takes about four hours a day during the week and somewhat longer on weekends. Each part of the training program has a specific purpose.

The weight program builds body strength. According to Hamilton, "Basketball isn't supposed to be a contact sport but it sure is. Aspects of the game such as boxing an opponent out and rebounding are often a matter of strength and endurance."

In order to build up the muscular fatigue Hamilton practices with endurance weights — many repetitions of a lower weight than the strength weights.

The running part of the training regime is to build up cardio-vascular capacity in order to be able to do work for a whole game. The short distance running is used to practice for full court sprints and the full court defensive shuffle.

Finally, the drills include basketball oriented skills such as shooting, going to the hoop, defensive shuffles and dribbling.

The training will be put to the test when Hamilton and her teammates compete in the Olympic Qualification Rounds in Cuba in late May. At that time about four teams will be selected to compete along with teams from the US and USSR at the

Los Angeles Olympics in late July. This will be the first Olympic competition since 1976 for the Canadian team since the Moscow Olympics were boycotted by Canada in 1980.

Besides training for the Olympics, Hamilton carries a full course load. A typical day involves going to classes during the morning, studying between classes, training in the afternoon and homework at night.

"I find it very tough. My brother Mike helps a lot. He cooks dinner up so I can start my homework. Social life takes a back seat to the other things more or less," explained Hamilton.

Superstars '84

The 1984 Laurentian Superstars Competition took place on March 15th and 16th. It was a tremendous success and a great fun for all the participants.

The event opened on Thursday night in the form of an inner tube race. It proved to be lots of fun and very competitive for the athletes. The event was won by Dave Bell (Swim Team) and Chris Hurd (Track and Field). Doug Joblin, Ron Larwood, Alex McNaught, and Al Salmoni put an interesting twist into the event with a demonstration of this summer's newest beach wear.

Friday was the day for the all-popular obstacle course race. This year's event proved to be very strenuous and was very exciting to

watch. The obstacle course race was won by John Fenton and Linda Scocia.

The final results were calculated for five divisions. The winner of the Men's Varsity Division was Ron Mitchell (Nordic Ski Team). Ron has won this honor 3 times in the past 4 years. The winner of the Women's Varsity Division was Penny Forth (Track and Field). Non-Varsity winners were John Fenton and Linda Scocia. Doug Joblin won the Faculty Division's top honors.

The Superstars Committee would like to thank the judges from Huntington, John Metcalfe and Sandy Knox for their much appreciated time and patience.

David W. MacDonald



Prof. Doug Joblin, Penny Forth, John Fenton, Linda Saucier, Ron Mitchell

Handball Champs

The intramural Team Handball round robin ended Tuesday March 20, with the Blue J's on top of the team standings with a perfect record of 3-0. The Soccer Vees and Thorneloe Nads placed 2nd and 3rd respectively, thus setting the scene for Thursday's semi-final action.

The playoff match-ups displayed a much improved caliber of play. In the semi-final game, the Soccer Vees closely edged the Nads 13 to 11. Newley acquired Lane MacAdam proved a worthy component of the winning club, scoring close to half his team's production for the game.

In the playoff final, the unbeaten Blue J's met their toughest opposition of the year. The first half ended with the J's holding a narrow one goal lead. However, sharp shooters John Fenton and Michel Lacourciere took things in hand during the second half. The Blue J's emerged as Laurentian's top Handball team with a final score of 15 to 8 against the much improved Vees.

A short award "ceremony" was held following the Final. Medals were presented to Bill Misener and Craymer Forth of the Vees for their solid performance and improvement throughout the tournament. The Blue J's were each presented with a medal for their well earned championship.

Special thanks to Dorothy and Gary for their time and help. Most of all, thanks to a determined bunch of competitors!

Hugues Gibeault
Convenor



Intramural Hockey

In case of tie, determined by:

1. Head to head competition between the tied teams.
2. If still tied, point differentials taken between head to head competition (goals-for-goals against)
3. If still tied, take point differentials including the

scores of the next highest team in the standings that each has played an equal number of times.

The hockey play-offs are run by elimination, therefore the Hotshots, Hazards, and Mismatches are out for the season.

Thanks to all and good luck in the play-offs!

After the first night of play-offs, Wednesday, March 21st, the standings are now as follows:

O'Keefe Division
U of S Srockettes 6
Huntington Hotshots 1

Kingsbeer
Phed. Golden Blades 3
Huntington Hazards 1

Black Label
Killer B's 3
UC Mismatches 2

Point Standings

Kingsbeer Division	Ulcerette Ugliers	Huntington Hazards	Phed. Golden Blades	Points (end of regular play)
Ulcerette Ugliers	—————	2/3 (L) 2/4 (L) 3/2 (W)	9/1 (W) 4/5 (L) 4/6 (L)	14 pts
Huntington Hazards	3/2 (W) 4/2 (W) 2/3 (L)	—————	8/5 (W) 4/2 (W) 4/0 (L)	8 pts
Phed. Golden Blades	1/9 (L) 5/4 (W) 6/4 (W)	5/8 (L) 2/4 (L) 0/4 (L)	—————	14 pts

O'Keefe Division	U.C. Playgirls	U.C. Fallen Angels	Huntington Hotshots	U of S Strockettes	Points (end of regular play)
U.C. Playgirls	—————	3/3 (t) 1/3 (L)	0/10 (L) 2/7 (L)	5/0 (W) 2/3 (L)	15 pts
U.C. Fallen Angels	3/3 (t) 4/1 (W)	—————	2/4 (L) 1/5 (L)	2/2 (T) 10/3 (W)	12 pts
Huntington Hotshots	10/0 (w) 7/2 (w)	4/2 (W) 5/1 (w)	—————	10/0 (W) 8/1 (W)	6 pts
U of S Strockettes	0/5 (L) 3/2 (W)	2/2 (T) 3/10 (L)	0/10 (L) 1/8 (L)	—————	15 pts

Black Label Division	U.C. Mismatches	SSR Poissonettes	SSR Killer B's	Thorneloe Thunderbirds	Points (end of regular play)
U.C. Mismatches	—————	5/4 (W) 3/1 (w)	6/0 (W) 5/1 (W)	0/2 (L) 7/4 (W)	8 pts
SSR Poissonettes	4/5 (L) 1/4 (L)	—————	1/2 (L) 2/1 (W)	2/4 (L) 4/6 (L)	16 pts
	0/6 (L) 1/5 (L)	2/1 (W) 1/2 (L)	—————	3/6 (L) 0/5 (L)	16 pts
Thorneloe Thunderbirds	2/0 (W) 4/7 (L)	4/2 (W) 6/4 (W)	6/3 (W) 5/0 (W)	—————	8 pts

Making their own way in the world

by Yves Lavigne
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Globe and Mail

While the dismal unemployment picture is undermining the hopes and dreams of Canada's young people, it's also spurring many of them to create their own jobs.

As long-established companies struggle to survive, young entrepreneurs are starting their own businesses — pig farms, accounting services, computer consulting firms, bakeries and import companies — at an unprecedented rate.

Two years ago, 18-year old Mark Johnston started a home-improvement company in Burlington, Ont., and created 19 jobs. He personifies the young, aggressive businessmen and women who have had the nerve to go into business during the worst slump since the Depression.

"I want to be my own boss and I definitely want to be rich," he said. "The recession doesn't scare me. There's always somebody making money somewhere. You just have to go out and find those people."

Paige Sillcox, a fourth-year economics student at York University, spends 10 hours a day running her own cookie company in King City, north of Toronto. Her optimism and enthusiasm are typical.

"It really helps to be young (when starting a business) because you're not scared of anything," the 21-year-old baker said. "If it doesn't work, you have time to try something else. There's a lot of other things open to you."

She decided to start the cookie business at a time when she was at a loose end; it occurred to her that Canadian cookies weren't as good as those she'd tasted in the United States.

Although she's only been in business since May, Miss Sillcox already counts among her five steady customers the Holt Renfrew department store on Bloor Street. Every evening she bakes 2,000 cookies in a baker she rents and in the morning they're delivered. "I don't think I'd work this hard for anyone else."

A glance at the unemployment statistics underlines the logic of the new entrepreneurs.

The job prospects for young Canadians are bleak: 19.4 per cent of those under 25 are unemployed and they comprise 570,000 of the country's 1,429,000 jobless. The federal Government expects this rate of youth unemployment to last well into 1985.

In the House of Commons last month, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau conceded that youth unemployment "is

creating social discontent and many other uncertainties in the minds of young people."

The new breed of young entrepreneurs seeking their own solutions to those uncertainties is growing in number, Ontario Government records show.

Ontario's Student Venture Capital Program has made 876 loans worth \$1.5 million

the program. "This program is one of the options they came across and many students took advantage of the opportunity to work for themselves."

The province's Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations does not require people applying for business

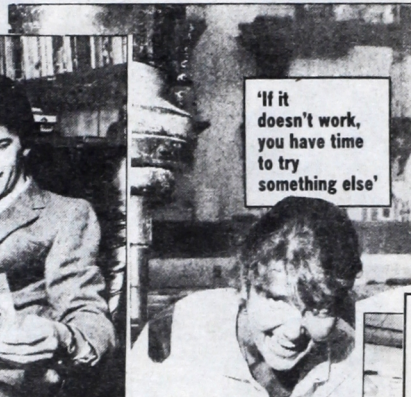
substantial increase in the number of youths starting companies said Sid Rodaway, a ministry spokesman.

"In bad times, starting a business is often an act of desperation," he said. "It seems it is one of those options — a risk option — that when times are safe you won't take. But when you lose your job, you have nothing to lose so you take the chance."

"When times get tough there's an increase in the number



Jimmy Purdie, 19, registered his own import company this year.



Paige Sillcox, kneading the dough that fuels her cookie company.



Allen Cameron, right, and James Drass have silkscreening firm.

to student entrepreneurs so far this year, compared to 424 last year and 151 in 1981. While much of the increase is attributed to better promotion of the program and to larger loans, it also reflects a tougher, more independent attitude among student job-seekers.

"Students are aware that the job situation is tight and started exploring all the options earlier in 1982," said Sante Mauti, who supervises

licences to give their age, but officials have noticed a

of partnerships and proprietorships. They say: 'If I can't make it working for

someone else, I have nothing to lose trying it on my own.'

Young Protestors Not Impressed

TORONTO (CUP) — Employment minister John Roberts hopes to woo the youth vote, but he won't get much support from several young hecklers who attended the speech where he announced his Liberal leadership ambitions.

A handful of young men were prevented from dis-

playing a protest banner at the March 14 speech in his Toronto riding, but one succeeded in shouting, "Stop the cutbacks in UIC."

Another yelled, "You have nothing to say to the people of Canada," before the pro-Roberts crowd drowned them out with shouts of: "Out, out, out."

In an interview with the Globe and Mail before his speech to 600 supporters, Roberts said he can offer youth a better future. But with the youth unemployment at about 20 per cent, he has offered little as employment and immigration minister.

Socreds Feast on Student Jobs

VANCOUVER (CUP) — The B.C. government appears ready to devour its work study program for students needing financial assistance, only a few weeks after it ate up student grants.

Neil Risebrough, University of B.C. vice-provost for student affairs, says B.C.

government officials have indicated funding for the current work study program may be severely reduced.

Although he said the program could continue without government support, Stephen Learey, Canadian Federation of Students — Pacific region chair, said the

move would seriously decrease accessibility to post secondary education.

"They are just cutting out every item in the budget in which students get money," Learey said. "All these changes are linked."

Miss Sillcox works long hours at her cookie business but manages to squeeze in her economics classes because she can't bear the thought of not getting her degree after putting in so much time. After graduation, she plans to stay in the baking business.

Jimmy Purdie is a 19-year-old Grade 13 student who started performing as a magician in 1976. Since then he's given 500 shows across Ontario. In 1982 he earned \$6,219 from which he made a profit of \$4,515.

Several years ago, Mr. Purdie joined Junior Achievement of Metro Toronto and decided to expand into other areas of business. This year he registered an import company and plans to import acrylic desk clocks from Hong Kong. He proudly predicts he will undercut the prices charged by Canada's major department stores for the same clock.

Asked to explain his hard-nosed business attitude, he said: "I think I'm reaching for something. I want to find out what."

James Drass, 17, and Allen Cameron, 19, are partners in a silkscreening company they started this summer. They run the business on weekends only, but plan to go full-time next year.

Mr. Cameron is hanging on to his steady job with a stock brokerage firm until he's certain the company will succeed.

"By working for myself I have better control over my destiny," he said. "If you work for someone else, you have to wait for an opening. If you work for yourself, you make your own openings."

The idea of starting a printing business came from Mr. Drass. "It seemed like a good investment," Mr. Cameron said. "I plan to use it as a building block for other things; to get money for something else. It's gives us an over-all business sense if nothing else."

They print posters for the Hunberside Collegiate newspaper and yearbook, earning up to \$80 a week.

"Two years ago I realized how simple it is to start my own company," Mr. Drass said. "My career aim is to run my own business."

He uses a computer owned by his mother's research firm to keep track of his accounts. "When we get bigger I'll use it to make order forms and mailing lists to go back to solicit customers."

Mr. Drass is also a product of the Junior Achievement program. "J.A. has put it into me to be my own boss," he said.

And he doesn't see the recession as a threat. "I have three family businesses I can go into."